

(a) A pressure-demand, open-circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus, approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and having at a minimum a 30-minute air supply, a full facepiece, and a spare charge; but a self-contained compressed-air breathing apparatus previously approved by MSHA and NIOSH under part 160, subpart 160.011, of this chapter may continue in use as required equipment if it was part of the vessel's equipment on November 23, 1992, and as long as it is maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection;

(b) A Type II or Type III flashlight constructed and marked in accordance with ASTM F1014–1986.

(c) An oxygen and explosive meter with the Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc. label or the Factory Mutual label;

(d) A lifeline that—

(1) Is attached to a belt or a suitable harness;

(2) Is made of bronze wire rope, inherently corrosion resistant steel wire rope, or galvanized or tinned steel wire rope;

(3) Is made up of enough 15.2 meters (50 foot) or greater lengths of wire rope to permit use of the outfit in any location on the unit;

(4) Has each end fitted with a hook with a 16 millimeters ($\frac{5}{8}$ inch) throat opening for the keeper; and

(5) Has a minimum breaking strength of 680 kilograms (1,500 pounds).

(e) Boots and gloves that are made of rubber or other electrically non-conductive material;

(f) A helmet that meets the requirements in ANSI standard Z-89.1–1969; and

(g) Clothing that protects the skin from scalding steam and the heat of fire and that has a water resistant outer surface.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 82–042, 53 FR 17705, May 18, 1988; CGD 86–036, 57 FR 48326, Oct. 23, 1992]

§ 108.499 Fire axes.

Each unit must have at least two fire axes.

Subpart E—Lifesaving Equipment

SOURCE: CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25291, May 20, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 108.500 General.

(a) Each unit, other than a surface type unit, must meet the requirements in this subpart.

(b) Each surface type unit must meet the lifesaving system requirements in subchapter W of this chapter, for a tank vessel certificated to carry cargoes that have a flash less than 60 °C, as determined under ASTM D93–94.

(c) The OCMI may require a unit to carry specialized or additional lifesaving equipment other than as required by this part, if the OCMI determines the conditions of the unit's service present uniquely hazardous circumstances which are not adequately addressed by existing requirements.

§ 108.503 Relationship to international standards.

For the purposes of this part, any unit carrying a valid IMO MODU Safety Certificate, including a listing of lifesaving equipment as required by the 1989 IMO MODU Code, is considered to have met the requirements of this subpart if, in addition to the requirements of the 1989 IMO MODU Code, it meets the following requirements:

(a) Each new lifeboat and launching appliance may be of aluminum construction only if its stowage location is protected with a water spray system in accordance with § 108.550(d) of this chapter.

(b) Each lifejacket, immersion suit, and emergency position indicating radiobeacon (EPIRB) must be marked with the unit's name in accordance with §§ 108.649 and 108.650.

(c) Inflatable lifejackets, if carried, must be of the same or similar design as required by § 108.580(b).

(d) Containers for lifejackets, immersions suits, and anti-exposure suits must be marked as specified in § 108.649(g).

(e) Each liferaft must be arranged to permit it to drop into the water from the deck on which it is stowed as required in § 108.530(c)(3).

(f) Survival craft must be arranged to allow safe disembarkation onto the